

A syntaxonomical and synecological research on the steppe vegetation of the Karacadağ Mountain (Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır / Turkey)

Une recherche syntaxonomique et synécologique sur la végétation de steppe de la Montagne Karacadağ (Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır / Turquie)

Ömer Faruk KAYA¹, Osman KETENOĞLU²

1. Department of Biology, Art & Science Faculty, University of Harran, 63300-Osmanbey, Şanlıurfa, Turkey

2. Department of Biology, Science Faculty, University of Ankara, 06100-Tandoğan, Ankara, Turkey

Correspondence: Dr. Ömer Faruk Kaya
Department of Biology, Art & Science Faculty,
Harran University, 63300-Osmanbey Campus, Şanlıurfa, Turkey
Tel: + 90 414 318 35 68
Fax: + 90 414 344 00 51
E-mail: phytosociologist@gmail.com

Abstract

This investigation was carried out to study the steppe vegetation of Karacadağ. The study area is located in the central part of Southeastern Anatolia. According to Zohary (1973), Southeastern Anatolia is within the borders of Mesopotamia sector of west Irano-Turanian subregion of Irano-Turanian region. All the syntaxa (two new alliances and five new associations) described in the study area, were included in the class of Astragalo microcephali–Brometea tomentelli Quézel 1973. The distribution of the alliances and associations in the study area and their brief ecologies were provided.

Résumé

Cette recherche a été menée pour étudier la végétation de steppe de Karacadağ. La zone d'étude est située dans la partie centrale du sud-est de l'Anatolie. Selon Zohary (1973), Anatolie du Sud-Est dans les frontières du secteur de la Mésopotamie à l'ouest irano-sous-région touraniennes de irano-touranienne région. Tous les syntaxa (deux de l'Alliance nouvelle et cinq nouvelles associations) décrits dans la zone d'étude ont été inclus dans la classe Astragalo microcephali Brometea tomentelli Quézel 1973. La répartition des alliances et des associations dans la zone d'étude et de leurs écologies succinctes a été fournie.

Introduction

Karacadağ is in Southeastern Anatolian region in terms of geographical position and it is within the C7 and C8 square in Grid System which was created according to latitudes and longitudes in the Flora of Turkey (Davis 1965-1985; Davis *et al.* 1988; Güner *et al.* 2000). The study area has roughly 45 km length in north-south direction and 23 km length in east-west direction from the point of air distance (Figure 1).

The study area located in Irano-Turanian phytogeographic region is in a position that is near to Southeastern Taurus Mountains (Anti-Taurus) which are located in the transition zone to the Mediterranean phytogeographic region. Southeastern Anatolia region has characteristics that are specific to itself in terms of phytogeography and flora. A large part of the region is covered by the steppe vegetation that is Irano-Turanian in origin. 36% of Southeastern Anatolia region flora is Irano-Turanian, 32% of it is Mediterranean, 2% or

Keywords: new syntaxa, irano-turanian, fertile crescent, Southeastern Anatolia, Turkey.

Mots clés : nouveau syntaxa, irano-tourannienne, croissant fertile, Anatolie du Sud-Est, Turquie.